FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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GLEN-ANNA
FEMALE ACADEMY.

LOCATION.—Davidson County, six miles west of Normal College and six miles from Hunt's Store, on the Plank Road.

TRUSTEES.—Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Messrs. Closs and Hudson, of the N. C. Conference, B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury, V. Mooney, Esq., Gold Hill, Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville.

Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, } *Teachers.*
Miss SARAH L. HAMPTON, }

Terms.—The seventh session will open on Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1855, and continue five months. The price of tuition is graduated as follows: In the Primary Class $8, in the Second Class $11, in the Senior Class $13, Music on the Piano, with no extra charge for the instrument, $21, French $6; *and when paid strictly in advance* $1 *will be deducted from each of these charges.* Board, (exclusive of lights) $6 a month, when one half is paid in advance; otherwise the charge will be $7 a month. The pupils will be charged from their *entrance* to the close of the session, and no deductions will be made for absence, except in cases of personal or family illness.

A Circular may be obtained by addressing Jos Shelton, Esq., Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.
August 7, 1855 27*4w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR
Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.
LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY.

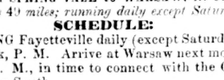
THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 3d of September, under the supervision of W. J. Love, a graduate of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Terms of Tuition—Primary Branches $7 50, English Grammar, Geography &c., $10, higher Branches $12 50.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at $7 per month.

J. C. BLOCKER,
WILSON FAIRCLOTH,
B. CULBRETH,
ALEX. MAXWELL,
L. CULBRETH, } TRUSTEES.

Aug. 20, 1855. 28*3tpd



UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,
Distance 40 miles; running daily except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 7 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July. 16, 1855. 19*3m

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The "American" Party have *official* majorities in Paine's, Reade's, and Puryear's Districts, amounting to 4,017. The Locofocos, have the other five Districts, by an aggregate *official* majority, of 11,047 —majority in the State, 7,020.

The vote of the State is as follows:

1st District.	Shaw (L)	4882	Paine (A)	5228
2d "	Ruffin (L)	6739	Latham (A)	3464
3d "	Winslow (L)	5929	Reid (A)	4863
4th "	Branch (L)	5881	Shepard (A)	3340
5th "	Kerr	3447	Reade (A)	6752
6th "	Scales (L)	6150	Puryear	6516
7th "	Craige (L)	6744	Stowe (A)	4104
8th "	Clingman (L)	8079	Carmichael (A)	6584
		47,851		49,821

This vote is complete, except that in Brunswick, Granville, and Moore, the majorities only are given. The vote of these counties when ascertained, will increase the vote of the State about 3,400—making the aggregate vote about 92,072. The vote for Gov. Bragg and Gen Dockery was 95,325, so that the vote has fallen off about 3,000.

In this District, the vote is 10,792 against 11,650 last year. Mr. Reid increases over Gen. Dockery 158; Mr. Winslow falls off from Gov. Bragg, 1036.

CROPS IN ANSON.—A letter from White's Store, Anson County, says:

"Our crops are about as good as we want them, but the torrents of rain we have had nearly every day is likely to spoil or damage in a great degree our Cotton. The scarcest times we have ever witnessed was this year, but the prospect is for the better."

IN MONTGOMERY.—A letter from Rush's Mills says, that the corn crop is promising; that the cotton crop is far behind the time, but is growing well, and in case of a late Fall may exceed the present expectations.

The Lexington Flag says:

A friend who has just returned from a tour through Forsyth, Yadkin and Surry counties, reports the crops of corn in a most promising condition in that region. Fruit, he says, was never more abundant.

A gentleman from Robeson, in town a few days ago, informs us that the crops of both cotton and corn have received much damage from the frequent rains.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that the Professorship of Belles Lettres in this Institution, recently tendered to the Rev. Adam Gilchrist of this Town, has been declined by him.

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.—The Union of Sunday last announces Mr. Dobbin's return to his duties. His fellow-citizens here will be glad to learn that his health has been much improved by his visit to the Springs.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—In the Wilmington Herald of Monday last, we find the following communication and remarks thereon. The writer, recollecting the long discussion of Mr. Winslow's claims to exercise the powers of Governor, has probably raised the question of his eligibility to a seat in Congress, as a God-send to the press in these dull times:

IS HE ELIGIBLE?

Is Warren Winslow eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States?

The Constitution of North Carolina (Art. 4, Sec. 4, amended Constitution,) reads thus: No person who shall hold any office or Place of trust or profit under the United States, or *any* department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly.

Now it is certain, that a Representative in the Congress of the United States from North Carolina holds a "place" both of trust and profit, either under the United States, or under this State, therefore cannot at the same time be a member of the General Assembly.

Mr. Winslow is a member of the General Assembly, which post he can, I suppose, resign into the hands of the Governor, but he is moreover, *Speaker of the Senate*, a position he cannot, I take it, resign, except to the Senate itself, and that body not being in session, nor likely to be before Congress meets, he must of necessity remain a member of the General Assembly.

Is it right that he should, if he could, vacate, the office of Speaker of the Senate? Suppose the office of Governor becomes vacant, how could a successor be found in the Speaker of the Senate; and suppose further that the Speaker of the Commons should die, be unable to act, or absent from the State, who is to "exercise the powers of Government" as provided for in the 19th section of the original Constitution, even to the extent of calling the Legislature together.—There is no provision, that I am aware of and in such contingency I do not see in what manner the State Government could be carried on.

If Gov. Reid could not occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, and be the Governor of North Carolina at the same time, how can Mr. Winslow, Governor contingent, be a Representative in Congress, and Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina, at the same time.

HANOVER.

The Herald remarks:

"We have not had the time to examine into this matter closely, and therefore commend the subject to the consideration of the lawyers. It seems that Mr. Winslow has a two-fold character. He is a member of the General Assembly, and he is also Speaker of the Senate. As the former, his right to resign to the Governor the place of honor received at the hands of the people of Cumberland, is clear and unquestioned. But, has he, as presiding officer of the Senate, the same right? Deriving the office he now holds as Speaker, *from* the Senate, can he resign that office *to* any other power or person than that *from which he received it?* The Speaker of the Senate occupies a different position from an ordinary member of the Assembly. The Constitution designates him in certain contingencies to act as Governor of the State, and Mr. Winslow has already acted as such in consequence of the resignation of Gov. Reid, last winter. Suppose that Mr. Winslow should proceed to Congress, and while engaged as a member of that body, Gov. Bragg should die, upon whom would devolve the reins of government? Suppose that Mr. Winslow should tender to Gov. Bragg his resignation as a member of the General Assembly, and subsequently the death of the Governor should take place would this resignation divest Mr. W. of the office of Speaker of the Senate, and as such, of his duty to act as Governor? Suppose again that Gov. Bragg should die while Mr. Winslow was at Congress, and Mr. W. as Speaker of the Senate, and in conformity to the Constitution, should proceed to act as Governor, would he not be obliged before doing so, to resign his membership in the House of Representatives? Of course he would have to resign to the Speaker of that body. The Speaker would notify the Governor of this State, Mr. Winslow himself, that Mr. Representative Winslow had resigned his post, and Governor Winslow would issue his writ of election to supply the place vacated by Representative Winslow. It is clear that Mr. Winslow can resign his Speakership to the body which elevated him, but the Legislature will not be in session for a year and a half, and it certainly would not pay for the Governor to convene that body merely for the purpose of receiving in form the resignation of the honorable Speaker.

Is Mr. Winslow eligible then to the seat to which he has been elected? All the speculation grows out of the three-fold not two-fold character of Mr. W., as stated before; for he is now a sort of political Trinity, being in one person, a member of the General Assembly, Speaker of the N. C. Senate, and Congressman elect. The blending of honors is apt to cause confusion, and we must avoid it hereafter."

We suppose there can be very little doubt about the matter—so little that we are half inclined to believe that our friend of the Herald (who is waggishly inclined,) is trying to play off a jest upon the public.

As to the matter itself, Mr. Winslow, it is true, is Speaker of the Senate by appointment of that body, and to that body he would address his resignation of that position. But Mr. Winslow would not be Speaker were he not a member of the Senate, and his resignation as Senator will, as a matter of course vacate the Speakership.

In case of the present Governor's death and a vacancy in the Senate Speakership, the Speaker of the House of Commons would "exercise the powers of the Governor;" and the possibility of *his* death also, can be no bar to the resignation of the Speaker of the Senate. Neither might resign, yet both might die; and the State would then be placed in the condition indicated in the 5th paragraph of Hanover's communication. But that would be no fault of either Speaker. It would be our condition simply because the Constitution makes no provision for such a case.

THE DANGER TO THE UNION.—In another column will be found an able and interesting article from the Boston Post, exposing the inevitable results of the revolutionary party now sweeping over the North and threatening the destruction of the Union. It is the truth, well spoken, and spoken when most needed, in the hot-bed of abolition fanaticism.

Gov. Hunt of New York, has lately published a long letter upon the same subject, warning the Whigs of New York and of the North against the fatal results of that sectional policy now so generally adopted by Northern parties. He is, it is true, opposed to the extension of slavery, and he was opposed to the Nebraska Bill, but he is also opposed to sectional parties and in favor at all times *of obedience to the law of the land;* which is all the South asks of the North. He urges the re-organization of the Whig party, refuses to wander after strange gods, and whatever the course of others, he will not desert the ship.

The Commercial Advertiser, in which Gov. Hunt published his letter, heartily endorses it. It says: underlying all this excitability, and irascibility when chafing under a wrong, there lies deep in the American heart a love of the right, even at the cost of self-sacrifice, and a veneration for the constitution their fathers gave them, which will spring up with fresh vigor when the moment of cool reflection comes, as come it surely will. If this were not the fact, this glorious and prosperous republic had not weathered the storms of internal strife and agitation, through which it has safely passed—storms far more violent and threatening than the present. We have no longer any fear for the future. A while ago, it seemed as though no Whig, qualified for the task by his own talents, and by his hold upon the public confidence, would venture to lift up a standard in behalf of nationalism and Whig principles, around which those Whigs might rally who were already recovering themselves from the excitement, and foreseeing the horrors of sectionalism into which they were about to be plunged. Such a standard and standard-bearer we now have. The band of faithful men who will openly avow themselves as still enlisted under that time-honered banner may be small at present, for the rallying cry has perhaps been too long delayed. But they will constantly increase. Every thinking man will know how much safer a guide are the principles enumerated by Govenor Hunt, than those promulgated by the Republican leaders; and action will follow on the heels of reflection.

The sectional character of the Republican movement has been clearly exposed in the Governor's letter, and yet with a dignity and calmness of temper that will commend the exposition to every thoughtful man. Where it is thus made manifest that the great aim of the new organization is to form a combination of the people on one side of the Potomac to take into their hands the Government of the United States, and this only for a single purpose not contemplated by the federal constitution, men will begin to ask themselves, Ought this thing to be, even though only temporarily? Is it safe to establish such a precedent? Is it right to do it, even to avenge a great wrong? Will not the remedy be worse than the disease? If we promote this thing by our co-operation, can we check it when we would? Will not the spirit spread? Will not the South combine as well as the North? And will not distrust be thus engendered, so that neither will be willing to abandon its combination, and the feud will thus be perpetuated? And must we sacrifice everything, the spirit and practice of Union included, to this one idea of revenge for a wrong done us? Surely, surely, the people of the free states have not yet come to this. Yet to this does the miscalled Republican party tend, and *shall the Whigs aid them*, by blotting themselves out of party existence? Shall the hotbed of abolitionism, already producing evil fruit in rankest luxuriance, be further stimulated by the ashes of the Whig party, once so proud of its ennobling national sentiments? Let every Whig read Governor Hunt's letter, and then decide for himself."

We hail with pleasure these few signs of returning reason. The Boston Post, the Journal of Commerce, and the few, very few, other Northern papers at the North, which have dared to defy the almost universal sentiment of the Northern people, to support the Constitution which they have trampled and spit upon, and to uphold the Union, which they threaten to break in pieces, deserve the hearty thanks of the Union and law-loving people of the South. May God grant them and us success in our endeavors to turn back the Northern people from their folly!

The "Republican" papers ridicule Gov. Hunt and his efforts to stay the tide of fanaticism. The New York Times, one of the ablest of them, says, we fear with too much truth:

"The Governor is undoubtedly familiar with Peter Plumley's story of Mrs. Partington's endeavor to sweep back the ocean with her broom, when the tide was rising. The attempt was well meant. It was eminently creditable to the old lady's motives; but it was a lamentable failure. The Atlantic was too much for Mrs. Partington. We fear the ex-Governor will not be one whit more successful. Unless we are entirely mistaken in the signs of the times, a union of the Free Soil elements of all political parties,—a union, we mean, of all the men in all parties who regard the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; the rescue of Kansas from Slavery, and resistance to the encroachments of the Slave power, as paramount issues in the coming canvass.—is certain to take place this fall.

SOME GLORIFICATION.—We are often amused at the manner in which the newspapers "pile up the agony," in glorifying a political victory. A rare specimen of it is the following taken from the Plymouth "Villager". Our readers will enjoy the fun of it none the less because the writer evidently speaks from the fullness of his heart.

The Villager says:

"Taking everything into consideration, our countrymen have acted well their part. Old Camden has forever immortalized herself; her glory, and her unsullied patriotism, can never fade—no, never. Ten thousand cheers, and as many guns, for noble old Camden, the Banner County!

Old Martin stands hard by old Camden! The jay-bird Senator, followed by twenty-seven cock-sparrow slang whang scavengers of the Pope, *did their best*, but Robert Treat Paine gained TWO votes in Martin! Glory enough for one day! Patrols were appointed at the instance of the Pope's Nuncio whose imperative duty it was to whip and drive poor honest men to the polls, and force them to *vote against their will!* Deny it, if you dare; we have the decree, and will publish it with names; and still we gained TWO, in the teeth of the jay-bird Senator! Bring out that baby waker, one time more, boys; turn it loose nine times, and charge it to us; we are delighted, and no mistake!"

The same paper says:

"Now that the campaign is over, and all is right, we intend to take a few days grace, and, should it suit our conveuience, we intend to get on a regular bender; we hope no 'furriner' will object."

Our friend of the Villager will not have to go far. We should judge that he was in close approximation to a "bender", when he wrote his glorification.

CUBA, AGAIN.—It was hoped that the recall of Mr. Soule had finally settled our Cuban annexation projects. But if the Paris correspondence of the N. Y. Times is reliable, Mr. Dodge is prosecuting the same design. A letter bearing date August 1, says:

"Things look as if Mr. Dodge, our Minister, had been making some propositions, or perhaps some indications to indiscreet persons, upon the convenience of Spain's ceding Cuba to us peaceably for a large sum; and it appears that the susceptibility of the Spaniards has again taken the alarm, and the press is full of new protests repelling every proposition. The Epoca, Government paper, the Novedades, popular paper, and the Espana, Moderado, express themselves with much warmth on this subject, and recommend the American Minister not to allow himself to be led away by vain hopes. The Government itself has thought proper to reply to all this in the official Gazette with the following declaration.

"Let the public press and the newsmongers say what they please, the conduct of the Spanish Government relative to the sale or cession of the Island of Cuba will be always strictly conformed to the national vote, manifested in a manner unusually solemn, explicit, and significant, in a memorable session of the Constituent Congress."

Tennessee Election.—We have before announced the re-election of the Hon. Andrew Johnson as Governor of this State. His majority will be some 1,800 votes, which is five hundred less than his previous majority. The Whigs and Know Nothings have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional Delegation, we believe, will be comprised of the following gentlemen:

1. —Watkins, W. & K. N.*	6. G. W. Jones, Dem.
2. W. H. Sneed, W. & K. N.	7. J. V. Wright, Dem.
3. S. A Smith, Dem.	8. F. K. Zollicoffer, W & K
4. John H. Savage, Dem.	9. E. Ethridge, W. & K. N.
5. Chas. Ready, W. & K. N.	10. Thos. Rivers, W & K N.

*The Rogersville Times states that the election was closely contested in this district between Messrs. Taylor and Watkins. They are both Whigs, and, it is said, both members of the Know Nothing Order; but Mr. Taylor having been taken up generally by the members of that Order, the old-line Whigs and Democrats coalesced and gave the election to Mr. Watkins.

From the Boston Post.

THE DANGER: STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The peculiar danger of the combination of parties now forming in the free States is, that its purposes with regard to an essential element in our polity are such as leave no room for compromise or accommodation. They are such as an appeal to arms alone can settle. The bare condition of success would be equivalent to revolution: a revolution in our social polity far beyond what took place at the time the thirteen colonies were severed from Great Britain. Then the colonists took up arms to avoid a change; for the British administration determined to break up their local governments, while the people determined to maintain them.

Now this Northern, freesoil, sectional party advocates doctrines as to the slave States exactly such as Great Britain advocated as to the old colonies: i. e., a right to rule them, or control them. Their argument is that fifteen States hold on to slavery, which is contrary to the law of God; and therefore that they have a right to attack it and do away with it. And when the provisions of the constitutions are pointed to reserving this slavery question to the States; and when it is said that as to dealing with it, there is a contract, or agreement, or compromise, entered into by co-equal States, which stands a barrier to the political action which abolitionists propose; the answer given is, that this very compact or compromise is in conflict with a higher law to which they owe obedience, and that they obey God's divine law rather than man's human law.

This is the doctrine of William H. Seward. His utterances are law with freesoilers and abolitionists. His formula is brief but terrible:—"THERE IS A HIGHER LAW THAN THE CONSTITUTION;" and he applies the maxim to political action as to slavery. He classifies the American people into two parties. His words are—These elements divide and classify the people into two classes—the party of freedom and the party of slavery." His exact words, as to the constitution, are, "It is written in the constitution of the United States, that five slaves shall count equal to three freemen, as a base of representation; and *it is written also in violation of divine law*, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave." "Slavery can be and must be abolished, and you and I can do it." He then proceeds to lay down a course of political action whereby this can be done. Addressing the free states, he says—"*Correct your own error that slavery has any constitutional guarantees which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished.*" He gives other advice, and says—"*Do this and you will soon bring parties into an effective aggression upon slavery.*"

These notions have been adopted generally by abolitionists, and all higher law men. They have followed his advice, and there is now aggression! The last letter of Senator Wilson described what this aggression is. He writes to a party of Garrison abolitionists, June 30, 1855—addressing Wendell Phillips—as follows:—

"I hope, my dear sir, that we shall all strive to unite and combine all the friends of freedom—that we shall forget each others' faults and shortcomings in the past, and all labor to secure that co-operation *by which alone the slave is to be emancipated and the domination of his master broken. Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes,* DEMAND that we shall cease to reproach each other, and that we labor *for their deliverance.*"

Such is the object of them all: it is to abolish slavery. They traduce the fathers of the republic by terming their formation of the constitutional compact "a fatal step." Rev. Edward Beecher, in his Tremont Temple anti-slavery discourse, considered that *"when liberty consented to go into a convention with slavery to form a constitution"* it took *"a fatal step"*; and his object was to show how *the constitution had been placed above Christianity*, and how the business should be *"to place Christianity above the constitution."* We need not quote Theodore Parker, or William Lloyd Garrison, who both regard the constitution to be an agreement with hell, and null and void as to slavery limitations; and who hold to the idea of no union with slaveholders.

The doctrine then inculcated in abolition speeches on the floor of the U. S. Senate, in caucus and pulpit, and everywhere, is, that what is contrary to the divine law should not be obeyed; and that such is the case with the slavery compromises of the constitution. This is the rule inculcated for man's dealings with man; for the individual as a member of a political system—a system as necessary to his political well being as is the air he breathes to his physical well-being. All this can have no other meaning than that each individual is to be the judge whether a provision *is* contrary to the law of God. Now when men pretend to be loyal and true to the constitution, and obey it in what they think is right, but regard it as a nullity in what they think is not right, it is clear that they but follow their own judgment, or inclination, or passion, or convenience, and not the constitution. When such happen to go with the constitution they do not *obey* the constitution; but they go according to the higher law, located somewhere in the third heavens. Such notions sap the foundations of all law—of all contracts. What would be the state of contracts of men who, after having entered into them, by solemn oath and seal and signature, should say, that so much of such as they deemed right they yield to, and so much as seemed to be extortion, or wrong, they would refuse to abide by? And suppose judges to act upon this rule. How long would society keep together? How long would it be before private war would be as common as it was in the dark ages?

Such are the tendencies of this whole abolition system. They are radical, revolutionary, anarchical, striking at the foundations of our prosperity. The same principle that strikes out obedience to one obligation to the constitution, strikes out obedience to all the obligations of this instrument. If one provision can be nullified by one State, another can be nullified in another State; and thus the bond will be frittered away. There can be, with these higher law men, *practically*, no such guide for their action as a constitutional guide; there can be no such thing as a *constitutional barrier* between them and the slaveholder: there can be no such thing as *State rights.*

These purposes of the abolitionists,—of Seward Wilson, and their coadjutors of all stripes—cannot be carried out without radically changing our polity,—without breaking over the barrier of state rights—without assuming to control the domestic institutions of the States. They cannot attain their ends—the emancipation of three millions of bondmen and their deliverance from the domination of his master, as Wilson has put it—without doing this; and their pioneer work is to nullify the compromises of the constitution; to consider its guarantees as null; to reach over them, one by one, to an attack on slavery; and then to abolish it. These are the ends of this party.

Now he knows little of our temper of polity who supposes that fifteen States of this Union would submit to this control, this change, this revolution. It would turn our system, from one of independent and sovereign localities, into one of complete centralization governed by a majority vote of the whole people. This would be a change far more revolutionary than what took place when the colonies were severed from Great Britain. Then each State retained its local policy; and each went on in its local government as it had claimed the right to do from the first.

It is this momentous issue, at bottom, of revolution, that looms up so fearfully in the political horizon. The claim, of old, made by the British parliament was, that it had a right to form and control the local institutions of the then thirteen colonies—of the aggregate people of this country. The claim made by the northern party—for we have stated what, as sure as the sun shines, will be the master element of this party—is substantially the same. This is a demand that never will be submitted to. It is this that constitutes the importance of the issue. It is to be deeply regretted that this importance is not, as yet, appreciated by the people as it should be. Our political machinery works so grandly, has moved so beautifully, and is now diffusing its unparalleled and invaluable blessings so quietly to every hearth stone and to each individual who gathers about it, that it is difficult to make men believe the cloud is in the sky from which will issue the rending bolt. But the sooner it is seen, the better it will be for the republic.

This is the question that will present itself to each citizen, at the next presidential election, for solution: Are you for standing by the constitution and its compromises; or are you willing that freesoilers or abolitionists shall violate them and create disorganization and revolution?

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.—The Board of Health of Norfolk report 19 deaths for the 48 hours ending at 2 o'clock on the 20th; and 13 deaths for the 24 hours ending at 2 P. M. on the 21st.

Guano and Yellow Fever.—We lately copied from a Norfolk paper a statement that Commodore Cocke, of the U. S. ship St. Louis, while on the coast of Brazil, had found guano to be a preventative of yellow fever; and that he had purchased the article to bring home for farming purposes. Com. C. has published a card in which he says the guano consisted of only one bag, presented to him by a friend (a guano dealer) in Montevideo, where his ship was lying at the time. He then adds:

No opportunity then offering of sending the guano direct to the United States, it was ordered to be placed in the bag rack, on the berth-deck of the St. Louis, where it remained for many months without being particularly thought of. During the time the ship visited Rio in company with the frigate Brandywine, where the yellow fever prevailed. After remaining in port sufficiently long to water and provision the ships, they proceeded to sea, where the yellow fever soon made its appearance on board the Brandywine, carrying off several officers and a number of the crew, the St. Louis escaping entirely. This gave rise to some reflection on my part to know how it was that the ship I commanded should be exempt from the malady whilst vessels of almost every nation in port were suffering. So it occurred to me that the guano, under Divine influence, might have had an agency in the matter; hence, some months after, when duty required that the ship should again visit the same port, where the yellow fever was still raging, I determined to give the guano a more effectual trial, and had it divided for more equal distribution by putting it into four bags, two on each side of the berth deck, where it was kept. After remaining in port for several days to accomplish the object of my visit, the ship again put to sea, where we went with a prosperous gale rejoicing on our way, entirely free from all malignant diseases.

Western newspapers are having a little fun at the expense of New Hampshire. A person travelling in the State thus writes to a Toledo print:

"All along the route I noticed great tracks of rocks carefully fenced in, for no other reason that I could imagine, than to keep the cattle out, and thus prevent their starving to death."

Whereupon the St. Louis Democrat puts in his oar:

"This is an improved and benevolent plan of farmers of New Hampshire to preserve their stock. Formerly they plated the noses of their sheep to keep them from wearing their heads off against the granite soil with which that State abounds. We also learn that painting the rocks a green color in spring time, and by which cattle were decoyed is now published by fine and imprisonment."

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.—A letter from Natchez, Mississippi, states that the cotton crop was suffering from rot and rust in that region, and that the prospects are 15 to 20 per cent. worse than they were two weeks ago.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 13th inst., of congestive fever, Mrs. ALEY BRYAN, wife of James Bryan, Esq. in the 47th year of her age.

In the death of this estimable lady the whole community has suffered. Though filling a comparatively humble sphere in life she filled it well,—drawing around her many sincere friends, and showing by her mild benevolent disposition that she merited their fullest esteem. The writer being frequently in the family of Mr. B. knew her well; and can in truth say, that she possessed and indicated in all her actions towards others, the most excellent goodness of heart and gentleness of disposition. Mrs. B. had long been a consistent member of the Baptist church.—Com.

Argus and Carolinian copy.

At the residence of Jas. Bryan, Bladen county, on the 6th inst., MARION WILKERSON, aged 27 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line. Aug. 20, Str Sun, with goods for E W Willkings, L F Buggy, H Starbee, J G Cook, C W Andrews, W H Willis, J W Dick, T J Wright.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Aug. 22.—Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, J C Thompson, S T Hawley & Son, R Mitchell, G McNeill.

Lutterloh's Line, Aug. 23.—Str. Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, Ray & Pearce, W H Lutterloh, Hall & Sackett, B Rose, J W Powers & Co.

Banks's Line Aug. 23, Str Brothers with two Flats from Fish Creek, Harnett county. Str Jas R Grist with two Flats from Wilmington, with goods for sundry persons.

INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Speech of Governor Foote, at Marysville, (California,) on the 30th of June 1855.

The political friends of the Governor having urged him in various quarters to publish some one of the addresses he has recently delivered in defence of the American cause, he has consented to draw up for publication in our columns the speech which follows. It is, of course, not the same speech, in terms, which he delivered in Marysville—that having been purely an extemporaneous effort, and no reporter having been present to take it down at the time of its utterance—but in all substantial respects it will be found to correspond with the Marysville address.

* * * * * * *

Let me now present a few facts connected with the state of the public mind in certain States of the South during the autumn of 1850. The State of South Carolina had declared, in the most deliberate and imposing manner, her determination, sooner than submit to the compromise enactments, to secede from the Union. The only question in that State was, whether secession should be effected by separate action or conjointly with some other State of the South. After a warm and arduous struggle, the co-operationists, as they were called, succeeded; the scheme of separate secession was given up, and the population of that chivalrous and time-honored State determined still to remain in the Union, unless some other State of the south should agree to unite with her in this important movement. Propositions looking to this end were most formally submitted by the State of South Carolina to the other States of the South, and these propositions were, in process of time, unanimously rejected. Had a single Southern State besides South Carolina acquiesced in her project and delegates representing the two States thus fatally harmonizing, had assembled in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, as proposed, an ordinance of secession would have been adopted that would inevitably have been destructive of the Union. I say, destructive of the Union, because it is a proposition too absurd for refutation, that the Union of these States can be kept together by the shedding of blood in internecine strife. Whenever two adjoining States shall resolve upon disunion, disunion will certainly occur, in spite of all that the power of Federal Government can do to prevent it. I speak, I am sure, with the coolness and impartiality of history on this subject, and my language is that of a man who would look upon the disruption of our national brotherhood as by far the greatest of evils which could befall us as a people. Let us turn our attention to the condition of things in other States of the South in the autumn of 1850. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Missouri readily acquiesced in the peace measures of 1850, with an understanding, though, that all of these measures, including the fugitive slave law, should be faithfully enforced. In Georgia and Mississippi a state of things far different existed. What was known as the democratic organization, in both these States, was ascertained to be hostile to the compromise measures, and friendly to disunion. My five colleagues in Congress were open advocates of secession. They all urged that the remedy of disunion should be resorted to, without the least delay, on account of the compromise measures, and chiefly on account of the admission of California into the Union. A large majority of both houses of the Legislature of the State united in a declaration not to submit to the compromise enactments. The Governor of the State, an excellent and patriotic gentleman, but fatally misled by the false and dangerous counsels of others, on whom, unfortunately for his own fame and popularity, he too much relied, convoked the Legislature of the State in special session, and recommended the immediate adoption of such measures as would lead to a full and hearty co-operation with the State of South Carolina. At one time, the chances, both in Georgia and Mississippi, were obviously in favor of the consummation of this scheme of ruin. There was but one remedy left. Party had to be given up. Party organization had to be disregarded. The only possibility of averting the menaced catastrophe lay in uniting the energies of all patriotic citizens, by whatever name they had been previously distinguished, in support of the compromise and the Union. We had a striking example before us. Patriotic whigs and patriotic democrats had united in the halls of Congress in the adoption of the measures of compromise. The famous Committee of Thirteen had been composed of six whigs and six democrats—six Northern men and six Southern men. The thirteenth member, and chairman of the committee, was a man who was known to entertain no strong party feelings at the time which could possibly bias his action. His abilities were of the highest order, his integrity and patriotism were beyond question his control over men unsurpassed. All acknowledged that he was the only member of the national Senate who could be supposed capable of taking the lead in the great movement contemplated, and of consummating the work of national salvation. To show the noble spirit which prevailed at this interesting period, I will mention an incident which occurred, and which, for the honor of the republic, should never be forgotton. When the question as to who should be chairman of the Committee of Thirteen arose, some of General Cass's political friends urged that this honor should be accorded to him, as the acknowledged head of the democratic party of the nation. The noble patriot and sage of Michigan said, "No, Mr. Clay is entitled to be chairman, and I shall move his appointment. He can be more efficient in that position than any other man, and this with me is a sufficient reason for his selection." One of his party friends suggested to him that he ought not to urge the appointment of Mr. Clay to the chairmanship of the committee, for, if his labors in that capacity should prove successful, and the country he rescued from danger by his instrumentality, the people of the United States might, in a sudden outburst of gratitude in favor of their deliverer, elevate him to the Presidency. What did General Cass say in reply to this? These were his words: "Be it so, then; if Mr. Clay shall be able to accomplish the rescue of the republic, no one will more cordially acquiesce in his elevation to the Presidency than I shall."

Whilst upon this topic, I will mention what has long since become public. When Mr. Clay was lying upon the bed of languishment, and no one expected him to recover, several persons visited him, for the purpose of counselling with him in regard to the Presidential election which was then almost at hand. Never shall I forget his language on that occasion; it was worthy of the man who had, only a few months before, in the hall of the old Continental Congress, in the city of Annapolis, standing upon the floor of that hall precisely where Washington stood when he surrendered the sword which had achieved the liberty and independence of his country, formally absolved himself from allegiance to party, and declared that, in future, that party should be his party which should prove itself most true to the Union. What Mr. Clay said to us on his dying bed was this:—"It is indispensable for the repose and safety of the republic that some statesman should be elected to the Presidency who is thoroughly identified with the compromise measures of 1850; if I thought Mr. Fillmore available he would be my choice; but supposing that he is not, and being satisfied that Gen. Cass is, I have no hesitation in avowing it as my wish that he should be the next President of the United States." It was in view of such noble examples that the friends of the Union, both in Mississippi and Georgia, acted in the autumn of 1850, and it was only by throwing aside party obligations altogether, and associating themselves as a band of brothers, under a new name, that the dangers of the hour could be averted, and the schemes of unprincipled factionists be counteracted. This was done; and the world knows the result. But, I repeat what all men of honor and veracity, both in Georgia and Mississippi stand ready to attest, that this important objection could not have been possibly achieved in either State—in other words, a majority of the voters there of could never have been persuaded to acquiesce in the compromise enactments, but for the solemn assurance given by the friends of these enactments, that, should the States of the North thereafter prove unfaithful thereto—that is to say, should the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed—should the Wilmot Provision restriction be extended to any portion of our vacant national territory—or slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia, &c., &c., they would concur with their brethren of the South in recognizing the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, as the only remedy for grievances which would thus have become intolerable. I again aver, that it was only upon this assurance, given in the most unequivocal manner, that the States of Georgia and Mississippi were prevented from co-operating with South Carolina in the autumn of 1850. Those who doubt on this subject, have only to look for a moment at what is known as the Union platform of Georgia and Mississippi. This, then, being the alarming state of things at present, I shall not occupy much of your time, fellow citizens, in endeavoring to account for it. Who is chiefly responsible for the renewal of sectional strife in the National Councils, I shall not take it upon myself to decide. By whose *direct instrumentality* agitation upon the question of domestic slavery has been recommenced, in spite of the *finality* platforms adopted by both the great national parties of the country in 1852, I am not at all anxious to discover. To the future historian I am willing to leave these grave matters. But there is one view of the subject which I feel bound to take now, for the purpose of obviating impending evils, and bringing great public offenders to justice, from the presentation of which I dare not, as a conscientious patriot, recoil. I proceed to declare, then, my clear and deliberate judgment, that the present (so called) Democratic President, his cabinet counsellors, and the present democratic Senate, including, specially, certain Southern Senators, whom I could easily name, are chiefly responsible for the perilous condition of things which now exists. I charge Mr. Pierce with a deliberate and shameless violation of all the pledges upon which he came into office. I charge him with having openly patronized faction both in the North and in the South, until, in one section, at least, it has grown almost too strong to be successfully resisted. I charge that he has, in his appointments to office in the North, discriminated against the friends of the constitution and the plan of adjustment of 1850, and in favor of the enemies of the public peace; that, as far as he could do so, he has imparted dignity to faction and factionists, and openly discouraged and discredited the supporters of order and the defenders of the law; that he has allowed the gallant defenders of the constitutional rights of the South—the Dickinsons, the Bronsons, and their noble co-operators—to be hunted down by the bloodhounds of secession and abolition combined who have been mercilessly let loose upon them and that they have been thus rendered almost utterly powerless for the performance of those patriotic services which have heretofore given them such strong claims to permanent distinction and renown. I charge Mr. Pierce with having appointed to office at least one man who, he was bound to know, had proved himself altogether unfaithful to the constitution of his country—who had headed a movement in 1850 and 1851, which was confessedly designed to pull down the government of the republic, and subvert the union of these States—who had unblushingly and notoriously offered himself as a military leader to command the cohorts of secession against the constituted authorities of the Union—who had tacitly allowed himself to be suggested at public dinners in South Carolina, as a suitable person to become "the first President of a Southern republic;"—who, in a speech delivered before the door of the capitol of Mississippi, in support of President Pierce's claims to election, denounced the Compromise of 1850, as "the hated compromise;"—who having more than once, in the United States Senate and elsewhere, predicted the failure of the compromise measures to give permanent repose to the country, was specially interested in securing the verification of his own prophecy, and who has undeniably exerted himself, ever since, to the utmost to being about the accomplishment of his sinister auguries. I charge Mr. Pierce with having disgraced the public offices of the government, both at home and abroad, by filling them with grossly incompetent men, some of whom were known to be utterly devoid of all genuine American feeling. I accuse him—and who can deny it?—with appointing to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, the very man who was everywhere recognized as the author of that most dangerous and disorganization document—the address of the Nashville Convention. I charge him, finally, with a bold and heartless discrimination in favor of foreigners against native born Americans—with the ruthless proscription of true hearted American patriots, because of their avowal of opposition to a dangerous foreign influence now known to be in our midst, and their declaration of a preference of their own countrymen as aspirants to official station, over persons born in foreign lands, and who were necessarily unfamiliar with our institutions and with the working of our complex governmental machinery. I charge him with breaking up, in the most unpardonable manner, the strength of the democratic party of the Union—with so discouraging its members and weakening its moral influence in the country as to make it next to impossible that even a return to the principles on which he was elected, a dispersion of the present Cabinet, and a fundamental reform in the policy of the government, would be able so far to restore the character and influence of that party as to make it capable of saving the republic in this its moment of greatest peril.

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In the progress of the summer of 1850, when Mr. Clay and his associates in the two houses of Congress were making daily and hourly efforts to secure the adoption of such measures as were deemed necessary to the peace and security of the republic, it was very satisfactorily ascertained that Mr. Seward, of New York, had managed to secure so large a share of the confidence of that patriotic and honest personage General Taylor, that he was allowed to wield almost the whole mass of federal patronage in the free States of the North, in furtherance of his own most dangerous purposes. The abolition faction of the nation was evidently proving strong and more audacious every day, under this encouragement from Washington city. The patriotic portion of the old whig party, which adhered to Clay, Webster and Fillmore, was, day by day, diminishing, both in numbers and courage, and were openly complaining of being made the victims of a most relentless persecution, on account of their national affinities. It was discovered by several persons, who had the honor of being then in the Senate, that it had become necessary to put an end to this great and growing evil; and the humble individual who now addresses you, one day rose in his place in that body, and declared, for himself and other Senators with whom he had consulted, that they had resolved to tear up the evil alluded to by the roots, by refusing in all cases, to confirm nominations which could be traced to a certain official personage, (pointing, at the moment, to the chair occupied by the celebrated Senator from New York,) and expressing the belief that the heresy of free soil would be effectually extirpated so soon as the aspiring young men of the North could be taught the salutary lesson, that the pathway to official elevation did not lie over the ruins of the federal constitution. I had not long taken my seat, before Mr. Badger of North Carolina, one of the purest and most patriotic men that has ever occupied a place in the national council, came to me and stated that Vice President Fillmore, then presiding officer in the Senate, had requested him to make known to me, that he perfectly concurred in the views which I had just expressed, and that he would be pleased to have an interview with me on the subject, in his official room in the capitol, at the hour of nine o'clock next morning. I promised to attend upon him at the time and place specified. I did so. Without going fully into particulars at present, it is sufficient for me to say, that I obtained, by the direction of Mr. Fillmore, from the hands of an accredited friend of his, a list of nominees, subject to the objection of being violent agitators of the question of slavery. This whole catalogue of worthies was disposed of in the Senate; in other words, they were sacrificed to the peace of the country, save one or two, whose nominations remained to be acted upon on the last night of that session of Congress. These were disposed of by Mr. Fillmore himself, on that same night; for, just before the clock of the Senate struck twelve, this gentleman, being then President, sent in a special message, withdrawing all the offensive nominations, and substituting others in their stead. And now I have an important assertion to make, which I challenge any man, either here or elsewhere, to deny:—President Fillmore, after coming into the Presidential office, never, up to the close of his official term, appointed one opponent to the compromise of 1850 to office, whether he was a free soiler of the North or a secessionist of the South. Hence the happy security which marked his three years administration; hence the suppression of all slavery agitation, in either section of the confederacy, until, in an evil hour for the repose of the nation, this pure minded and patriotic chief magistrate was succeeded in office by the unfortunate individual whose blundering imbecility has brought the republic to the verge of ruin, and well nigh embroiled us already in the horors of civil war.

A MERCHANT'S DEATH.

The death of,—the orations over,—the funeral ceremonies upon, Abbott Lawrence, are signal events of the age. Death, the destiny of all of us, may be no signal event, but the death of a merchant, mourned over by all classes, and all parties—dwelt upon by scholar, and by statesman, and whose funeral covers a great city in mourning is a signal event, worthy of commemoration. Other merchants as wealthy, die, and pass to their graves in solemn silence. As rich, or richer men, step off the stage, with only the eyes of their heir upon them. Many leave, when dead, huge bequests behind them,—and they are noted, but only noted. Mr. Lawrence's distinction was, that he conceived the true character of a merchant, and living, even acted it out,—that while among men, he scattered good around them, and won to him all hearts, and heads. Wealth to him was a means, not an end, of life. Property was of value, as it enabled him to dispense blessings. Public, patriotic enterprise characterized his career,—and flourishing cities, and broadspread highways, attest his munificence, and immortalize his name.

Nor was Mr. Lawrence a man of his class alone,—a merchant,—a mere merchant only,—but the same enterprise and activity which gave him prosperity in trade, made him a statesman, a politician, a public speaker of note, an orator almost, nay, in many respects, a scholar;—and hence this outpouring in Boston of distinguished public men to do him such honor as is only awarded by them to the Websters and other like immortal men. The lamentation over his remains, is not the lamentation of State street alone, but the lamentation of Harvard,—the University, and of the School in general. A great light has been put out, that illuminated not only the counting room, but the study. If Mr. Lawrence himself did not know as much as the scholar, he knew enough to prize the scholar. If Mr. Lawrence could not speak like Webster, he knew enough to appreciate the inspiration of such a mighty man. If Mr. Lawrence could not write like Everett, he knew how to value an Everett. The presence of such a merchant from the ranks of the people in the higher circles of the aristocracy of art, and letters, and law, and science, was an inspiring presence,—and hence all mourn over such a presence, forever gone.

Boston is shedding new renown upon herself by this distinguished appreciation of such a man as Mr. Lawrence. Boston has lost him,—but in these orations, and in these funeral ceremonies, she loses not the inspiring memory of him,—but, on the contrary, makes that memory hereditary, and transmits it from age to age. The model man, ten thousand youths will now try to imitate,—and this exaltation of him is no mere ostentatious mockery over a dead man's remains,—but a proclamation of the value of the man, and an exhortation for all others to be like him.

Here we may correct an error of the Express, in announcing Mr. Lawrence's death, noted in the Boston Transcript, to wit:—That Mr. Lawrence, in his munificence, was rather ostentatious than benevolent,—an error which his death has corrected, by disclosing many hitherto unknown sources of his generosity. We see no reason now to doubt what the Transcript says, that:—

"Every meritorious public object, every benevolent institution, every incorporated charity, every association of a more private nature for the relief of want, we may almost say every individual in the community standing in need of aid, shared in his liberality. No day in the year probably passed without an application, and according to its desert, a successful application to him. Few who read these sentences, will not be able to bear witness to their truth. The extent of his bounties were publicly known only in cases where notoriety was necessary; but hundreds of instances, we have reason to think, of good done in secret are known only to those immediately benefitted, and to the Being who seeth in secret."

N. Y. Express.

POLITICAL JOURNALISTS—A PROTEST AGAINST PARTY VIOLENCE.

As the political campaign is now opening, and as the two prominent parties are busily martialling their respective forces preparatory to the coming struggle, it would be well for them, at this present time, to coolly and calmly decide upon the manner in which the contest shall be conducted; whether courteously, and with a due regard for each other's admitted rights, or with rude, passionate vehemence, falsehood, calumny, detraction, and internecine riots like these which left the stains of blood and blackness upon many a threshold in our sister city of Louisville. If the journalists most intimately concerned in solving this question will reflect, but for a moment, they must be aware that it depends mainly upon the course they pursue, whether the approaching elections shall be characterized by a spirit of manly dignity, or of unmanly violence and recrimination. They are, or ought to be, the conservators of the public welfare, and being regarded by their particular partisans as guides and counsellors, the tone they adopt, and the measures they advise, will exercise a sensible effect upon the conduct of their followers.

The future of our country is in the hands of the public press. Those who control it are in possession of a solemn trust, for the right use of which they will be held accountable at the bar of posterity. It rests with them whether we shall continue as a nation, intact and inseparable through succeeding ages, or whether we shall become split up into a series of petty principalities, continually at war with each other, and presenting an easy prey to the first despot who can enlist a legion of mercenaries under his banner.

If this state of things ever comes to pass—if we realize the fate of the elder republics, and become a scorn and a bye-word to the monarchists of Europe, it will be because our journalists—those "watchers on the outer walls"—have proved faithless to their duty, and recreant to the wise councils of those statesmen and warriors, to whose glorious memory we are, even now, erecting statutes and monuments.

It cannot be denied that the approaching struggle, between a new party flushed with many recent victories and an old organization supported by the patronage of the government, clinging to the emoluments of office, and indignant at finding its supremacy disputed, threatens to be one of momentous importance, the consequences of which may prove seriously injurious to public morals, to the well being of the States generally, and particularly to the fulfilment of those duties which fall within the province of the general government. It is in the power of the press to avert this impending evil, for public journals are not, as some people imagine, mere vehicles for the expression of popular opinions, but, if independently conducted, they create, in a great measure, those opinions, and at all times are capable of largely influencing them. Being clothed, then, with this imposing authority, it is duty of journalists to use it prudently, and in such manner as will best conduce to the public good. They should shun, even in the heat of political strife, all approach to reproach, invective, or abuse—should themselves set an example of courtesy and forbearance—should cast no stigma upon the fair fame of an honest opponent—should provoke no appeal to brute force—should oppose to sophistical reasoning, solid argument, and should never resort to scurrilous epithets when they find themselves upon the weaker side of a controversy.

It is, we know, a difficult thing to maintain a strict observance of these rules. Politicians are but men, and, not unfrequently, they may be led to say things in the ardor of a canvass which, in their cooler moments, they would be disposed to regret; still, even the most impulsive of these irregular champions might be brought under some degree of subjection, if their calmer tempered and better disposed friends would but evince their disapprobation in a sufficiently significant manner. We see no reason why political contests should degenerate into disgraceful brawls and sanguinary riots. We see no reason why the rights of individuals, or of States, should be invaded, or their privileges interfered with; nor can we see any reason why private character should not be respected, even where political opinions differ. A good cause does not need the equivocal support of ungenerous personalities, or lawless acts; nor will evil doings, improve a bad one. Why, then, should not political journalists, men who hold in their hands the destiny of the republic, respect the dignity of their calling, and do honor to the party they espouse, by refraining from carrying political zeal beyond its legitimate limits, and by showing themselves the first to reprove derogatory acts in others? Let it be remembered that, whatever may be said or done, the decision of the controversy depends upon the ballot-box; but that ballot-box should be open to receive the votes of all duly qualified citizens, and he who dares to throw an impediment in the way, deserves to be denounced as an enemy to the best interests of his country.

Balt. Patriot.

Escape of Seventy-two Boys from a House of Refuge.—We copy the following from the New Orleans True Delta of the 12th instant:

"Hevia street was in commotion yesterday evening, owing to a stampede among the boys in the house of refuge, seventy-two of whom bolted at one dash, making a bee line for the woods. The plan of their escape was well laid, and need not to be attributed to any want of vigilance on the part of the officers, most of whom were on duty at the time. In the rear of the cesspool is a gate, which is completely masked by it.

"While a majority of the boys were up stairs going through their religious exercises, under the instructions of the Rev. Mr. Brown, the secretary of the board, a few of the old hands and most incorrigible vagabonds, secreted themselves in the rear of the cesspool and out of the observation of the officers, and managed to cut away the bar that secured the gate. This being accomplished, the boys, at a signal from their fugleman, made a rush for the opening, and as already remarked, seventy-two succeeded in making their escape before the stampede could be arrested. This stampede may shock the questionable philanthropy of some of the fathers of the 'refuge,' but it will be a great saving to the city treasury in its present rickety state."

The foreign correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes from Genoa on the 26th July: "Madame Maubourg, the eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Marquis Lafayette, is dead. She died a few days ago, aged about seventy-five, at her princely residence in Turin, where she has lived many years, (and since the death of her noble husband, at one time French Ambassador to the Holy See,) with her daughter, the Baroness Perrone, widow of the Piedmontese General killed at the fatal battle of Novara in 1849. The Baroness inherits the rare virtues of her mother and her race, and they are likely to be transmitted through her carefully trained children. Madame M. often spoke gratefully of her family relations with the United States, and delighted in every opportunity of bestowing her graceful hospitalities upon the citizens of the country."

Socrates seeing a scolding woman who had hanged herself on an olive tree exclaimed: Oh! that all trees would bear such fruit.

THE PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

Turning our backs for a few moments upon politics and party controversies, we desire to say something upon a subject equally interesting to all parties, and not likely, we trust, to evoke the spirit of dissension from any; and that is, the wonderful powers of the human mind, when devoted to the discovery of new and useful inventions and improvements in arts and science. From the introduction of the Magnetic Telegraph to the astonished world as a means for the intercommunication of thought between the most distant points, we have been prepared to believe that the genius of invention was almost unlimited. It was, therefore, without much surprise that we heard of, and afterwards saw in operation, a beautiful instrument, the wonderful properties of which are the invention of Mr. David E. Hughes, a citizen of Kentucky. In a conversation with this unassuming and intelligent gentlemen we have learned that he devoted four years almost exclusively to the study of the Electro-Telegraph, and that he now thinks he has brought his improvements in it to such perfection as to be worthy of the attention of the world; and, from what we have seen and been told of the *modus operandi* of his machinery, we are disposed to think so too. Even were we capable, we do not feel that we have a right to enter into any minute description of this telegraphic printing instrument; but we may state that it seems to possess great advantages over all the present modes of telegraphing. Some of these are, that it prints with the most astonishing rapidity, that it communicates and receives intelligence at the same moment, that its peculiarity of construction is such as to cut off, when desirable, from all intermediate stations, the knowledge of a message sent from one distant point to another, so that any person in Washington, for example, wishing to convey a secret to his friend in Boston or New Orleans, may do so with as much privacy as if he were whispering into his ear. He has only to give notice to that friend to attend at a specific hour at the Telegraph Office, and such is the simplicity of working the instrument that the one may transmit and the other receive the message without the co-operation of an agent, though neither may know any thing of the principles of telegraphing. It is only necessary that they should know how to spell and read! Another great beauty of the invention is, that it may be readily attached to any of the telegraphic modes of correspondence now in use; and the principles upon which the powers of the national and electro-magnets are brought into requisition are such as to admit of the transmission of messages in any condition of the atmosphere. At the present moment, and so long as the siege of Sebastopol may last, we should think that the Governments of France and England would be willing to pay almost any price for the means of secret correspondence with their respective Generals. Indeed, to every Government of Europe occasions may occur when an immediate and secret order to a foreign Minister might lead to important diplomatic results. In the United States, where the government has few or no secrets, the machinery of Mr. Hughes will nevertheless be found of incalculable use in commercial correspondence, and we doubt not that as soon as its merits shall have been satisfactorily tested it will receive all the encouragement which its ingenious inventor can anticipate. We understand that a model of the machine is now on its way to Europe.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

THE MORMONS AND THE PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Some of the newspapers are discussing the chances that the mormons, in their colony far remote from the markets of the East and the West alike, may be reduced to a famine by the swarms of grasshoppers which have invaded the narrow region of fertility enclosed by the deserts occupying the basin of the Salt Lake. This visitation seems to have taken the community of Deseret by surprise; they seem to have forgotten that all dry regions, in which the soil depends for its moisture in a great degree upon irrigation, are subject to the devastations of armies of insects. In the East it is the locust, not the insect known here by that name, which after it leaves the earth in its winged state, eats nothing, but an insect of a very different class, with remarkably omnivorous propensities, that strips the trees of their foliage, devours indiscriminately every green thing, and leaves the earth bare of vegetation. On our continent the principal insect-destroyer of vegetation, particularly of the gramineous plants, is the grasshopper. In dry seasons the ravages of the grasshoppers have frequently proved a serious calamity to particular districts of this country, not generally, however, of great extent. They devour the grasses and grains; but unlike the locusts of the East, they leave the plants of an acid and pungent flavor untouched, while the locust of Asia eats every thing—a bit of woollen cloth with apparently as much gusto as a leaf of cabbage. Rain is an efficacious protection against the grasshopper. In a rainy season they are bred, if at all, only in very inconsiderable numbers, and when they are numerous a plentiful rain drowns them by myriads, or a few wet days exterminate them completely. In such a country as that of the Mormons, however, where rain rarely falls, no hope can be entertained of any relief from this cause, and the devastations of an army of grasshoppers once begun must go on till the term of life allotted to the insect is completed.

We suppose that all the countries which have been lately annexed to the United States—New Mexico and California, as well as Utah, and we might include with them the western part of Kansas and Nebraska—will, as they become covered with harvests of the cereal grains, be occasionally subject to this cause of dearth. It may thus hereafter happen that over an immense tract, from San Diego to where the fields begin to be moistened by the mists of Oregon, and from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, inhabited by millions of people, the fruits of the earth may be devoured by this pest, the expected supply of corn be suddenly cut off, and the country compelled to depend on the Atlantic States for bread.

The fruits of countries in which there is almost perpetual sunshine, and where agriculture is carried on by irrigation, are matured to the highest degree of flavor and sweetness, and the earth yields her increase earlier, and, under favorable circumstances, more abundantly. In the constant sunshine of Egypt they take three crops annually from the soil. The wonder of the inhabitants of our Atlantic shore has been awakened by the enormously heavy ears of wheat sent hither from California, the size of which is manifestly the effect of climate, for the soil here may be and often is enriched to any degree that is desirable. Against these advantages the danger of a perfect failure of crops, occasionally occurring from the ravages of insects, must be set off.

A cook, hearing the lady of the house at dinner, ask her husband to bring "Dombey and Son" with him when he came to tea, laid two extra plates on the supper table for the supposed visitors.

Expressive Silence.—"Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this cause." "Ah, sir," replied the concious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC

NEW YORK, August 22.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Pacific, Capt N., has arrived at this port from Liverpool, with advices to the 11th inst. The general aspect of the news is unsatisfactory.

Commercial Intelligence.—The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged, but steady, and the sales during the week ending the 9th inst., comprised 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 4000. Fair Orleans was quoted at 7¼; Middling Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Mobile 6 1-16d.; Fair Uplands 6¾d.; and Middling Uplands 6⅝. The market closed quiet and steady. The stock on hand comprised 611,000, including 414,000 bales American.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—All cereals with the exception of Corn had considerably declined. Western Canal Flour was quoted at from 39s. a 40s., and Ohio from 42s. 6d. a 43s. 6d per bbl. White Wheat commanded from 11s. 9d. a 12s., and Red from 10s. a 10s. 9d per 70 lbs. White Corn was worth from 43s. a 44s., and Yellow from 38s. 6d. a 39s. per 480 lbs. The weather had at length become favorable for agricultural pursuits.

The Liverpool General Markets.—Rosin closed with an active demand at from 4s. a 4s. 1d per cwt. Iron was buoyant, and Welsh Bar was quoted on board ship at £8, and Rails at from £8 a £8 5s. *Sterling* per ton. Sugar and Coffee were steady.

The London Money Market was tighter, and Consols closed at 91. The bullion in the Bank of England, had declined £150,000 *sterling*.

General Intelligence.—There is nothing important from the Crimea, with the exception of the fact that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been resumed.

It was rumored, although not generally believed, that Revel had been successfully bombarded. This report, however, probably arose from the surmise that the Allied fleet is assembled in the Baltic to attack Helsingfors.

Taganrog and Budeansk have again been successfully bombarded.

Omar Pasha had taken command of the Turks in Asia Minor.

The siege of Kars continued unchanged.

The French Government had announced the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy, the object of which, according to the papers, was to excite an insurrection in Spain and thereby aid Russia.

It is stated, but still doubted, that Spain will furnish 25,000, and Portugal 10,000 troops, to be paid by the Allies.

We learn that Hon. L. Bethune and P. M. Powell, Esq., have been appointed by Gov. Bragg as Directors on the part of the State in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company.

Col. David Gillis and Hon. L. Bethune will hold the State's proxy in the annual meeting which takes place on the 30th inst.—*N. Cur.*

Moore Court.—The Superior Court of law for the county of Moore is in session this week—His Honor Judge Ellis presiding. We have not heard from Carthage since Wednesday evening, when the Civil Docket was closed. There was no case of much interest before the Court, with, perhaps the exception of the cause of Mary McKinnon against Nancy Graham for slander—in which there was a verdict for the plaintiff, with three thousand dollars damages.—*N. C. Argus.*

BLACK TEA.

1 CHEST superior "BREAKFAST,"
1 do " "OOLOONG,"
just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 30-3t

"Hyson," "Imperial," and "Young Hyson" TEAS,

—1 chest each—just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 30. 30-3t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,
WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office
Aug. 22. 30-3tpd

BUGGY STOLEN.

ON Friday night last, from the Subscriber's house in Fayetteville, was stolen a Buggy, without top, in good order except a hole through the dash-board. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Buggy or for any information enabling me to obtain it.
THOMAS LOMACK.
Fayetteville, Aug. 27. 1tpd

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware
Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf
Town papers copy.

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of our next County Court at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of public business.
BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman
Aug. 23. 29-2t

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House Door, on Tuesday of September Court, at 12 o'clock,
Six Valuable NEGROS, VIZ:
to-wit:—
2 Women, 25 and 37 years of age,
2 Girls, 5 and 14 "
2 Boys, 2 and 16 "
TERMS: CASH. Sale positive.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r
Aug. 21. 29-2t
Carolinian and Argus 2 times.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell at the Market House, for cash, on Saturday the 1st September 1855, the House and lot at present occupied by Mr. James Brannin, on Mumford street.
J. & T. WADDILL
August 22, 1855. 29-

$5 REWARD

FOR the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland County of a Negro Man named JOB. Said Negro is the property of Dougald McMillan of this Town, where he has a wife, and is no doubt ranging about the premises of his master. He is hired by the Cape Fear Steamboat Co., and was a hand on the Str. Flora McDonald.
W. T. EVANS, Capt.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23. 29-1w

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 17, 1855. 1-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1855.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—An abstract may be found in another column. There is little of interest politically. The latest telegraphic advices from Sebastopol are, that no movement of importance has been made by either side.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, however, anticipates livelier times. He thinks that the war is rapidly assuming a new and widely differing phase. Hitherto it has been almost entirely of a diplomatic character. The French and English Governments have, it is said, never yet viewed the contest as really a national struggle, have been coquetting with Austria and Prussia, and have been hesitant in purpose and inefficient in accomplishment. The *people* of both countries have viewed the matter in a different light. They have regarded the war as a struggle for principle, for liberty, against a despotic power, involving the restoration of Poland, the independence of Hungary, the enfranchisement of Italy, and a general redressing of the political wrongs afflicting Europe; and hence the popularity of the war. They have not desired the alliance, therefore, of Austria or Prussia, and the result is said to be, that the policy of both Governments will undergo a decided change and conform itself to the popular wishes.

The pen, says the Intelligencer's correspondent, will be dropped and the sword drawn and the scabbard thrown away. The alliance of Austria and Prusia will never be thought of, but that of the depressed nationalities will be sought for and encouraged. This would make the war a struggle of principle; this would marshal Europe into the two great parties of which Europe really consists, and settle the question, which must some time or other be settled, whether constitutional liberty or despotic power shall prevail and be perpetuated in the most enlightened and civilized portion of the old world. At the present moment, more than at any preceding one since the commencement of the war, there seems to be a prospect of this being the case; but it may prove a *dissolving view*, and be rapidly metamorphosed into something very unlike, and possibly very antagonistical. The slow progress of the war at all points is gradually impelling Austria, and with her Prussia, and with them united Germany, into alliance with Russia. Kossuth foretold, and Mazzini predicted, and more moderate and cooler men than they felt convinced that this would be the case. If the "*depressed nationalities*" of Europe to use a sort of *ad captandum* phrase of the day which we do not like, but cannot at the moment find a better, are really fit for the enjoyment of political liberty and national and independent existence, we should be quite inclined to say "now's the day and now's the hour," bid them come on, and not only wish them "God speed," but aid them, and ask them to aid the Western Allies in the preservation of Europe's present liberties and the recovery of those which any portion of her people may have lost. But God forbid that either Poland, Hungary, or Italy should be inflamed into premature and ill-considered action by the brawlings of interested demagogues or the exciting effusions of party journalists! Let all things be done slowly, wisely, and in order. England and France are undoubtedly at present looking in the direction of Poland. This is done in great part, we fear, only as a defiance to Austria; yet the formation of a Polish legion and the language held by France are symptomatic of something beyond a mere defiance. Will the Allies have the nerve to make an appeal to the Polish people and proclaim the unconditional independence of Poland? This would, indeed, be applying the match to the vast train of combustibles spread nearly through the whole length and breadth of Europe. This would be the commencement of a *real* war, which would certainly be an awfully sharp and severe one; but if the Allies and their new confederates were in earnest, and united caution to bravery, and a sense and a love of right to an outraged feeling of oppression and wrong, the result would not be doubtful, the termination would not be long postponed.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.—The North Star, from Havre, at New York on Saturday, brings a day's later advices from Europe. There is not much of importance either politically or commercially.

A letter from Vienna, dated Aug. 17th, says:

"The telegraphic news from the Crimea received is of the 4th, from the Allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sevastopol. The bombardment of the bastions 3 to 5, continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are nevertheless unable to destroy the whole works of the 16th parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of the general bombardment.

"On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitchi on the land and sea side. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marseilles will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it. There is no recent news from Kars. Gen. Mouravieff is at Koney-Keui, a village to the Southeast of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood and forage.

"It is believed here that Count Buol received yesterday a declaration on the part of England and France that they did not wish, by new negotiations for peace, to interfere with or forestall the more decisive events of the war.

"Intelligence from the Baltic states that on the 6th instant the English and a portion of the French fleet weighed from Nargen and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the 7th the two fleets were drawn up in front of Sweaborg, and the bombardment was to commence the same afternoon."

It is said, that in case of Gen. Simpson's return from the Crimea on account of ill health, the chief command is to be given to Gen. Markham, an officer of high distinction who has lately joined the camp from India. The London papers speak in the highest terms of his character.

The Liverpool cotton market is of better tone, without quotable change in prices.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The George Law arrived at New York on Saturday with California dates to the 1st inst., and $1,300,000 in specie.

FROM MEXICO.—Alvarez the rebel chief is said to be marching rapidly towards the capital with large and rapidly increasing forces. Santa Anna has again abdicated! He left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst. with an escort of 2,500 men, signed his abdication at Porte, and embarked on the 17th inst. at Vera Cruz for Havana.

From Kansas Territory.—A mass meeting of the advocates of the Free State principles was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th inst., at which over 600 persons were present. Gen. Schuyler presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and other officers. Strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the election of the 13th of March as a great outrage; denying the legality of the Legislature now sitting, and its pretensions to enact laws, and pledging themselves to resist its authority; recommending the election of Delegates to a Convention for framing a State Constitution, with a view to an immediate State organization, and application to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State. Resolutions were also passed thanking Gov. Reeder for his administration of the Gubernatorial duties.

It was subsequently unanimously resolved that, agreeably to the above recommendations, the Territorial Free State Executive Committee call a Convention of five delegates to each representative, to be appointed in the several districts, on the 25th of August, to meet in Convention at Big Springs on the 5th of September, for the purpose recommended, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

The Legislature, which is pro-slavery unanimously, considered a resolution having the same object. The polls are to be opened on Oct. 1st to decide whether Congress shall be petitioned for the admission of Kansas as a State.

YELLOW FEVER.—The fever is still increasing at Norfolk and Portsmouth. A letter from a member of the Sanitary Committee says that on Wednesday last there were 100 cases in Portsmouth; and increasing daily—mortality about double that of the preceding week and steadily increasing.

A number of Physicians, Sisters of Charity, and nurses from Baltimore, New Orleans and other Cities have gone to Norfolk and Portsmouth to aid in the care of the sick; and large sums of money have been sent for the relief of the suffering population of the two cities.

THE HUNKERS IN COUNCIL.—The Hard shell section of the Democratic party of New York held a State Convention last week at Syracuse. The Convention was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted approving the Nebraska Bill and pledging earnest opposition to its repeal.

This is the party of Dickinson, Bronson and O'Connor. It has now been out of office for nearly 8 years, but still clings to principles, and spurns the spoils of office if only to be obtained by a sacrifice of principle. A marvellous spectacle in New York!

BOSTON, Aug. 24.

Vermont Know Nothing Convention.—A State Convention of Know Nothings was held at Bellows Falls, Vermont, this week, at which Gov. Royce was nominated for re-election. The Convention was considerably split up in opinion, and far from harmonious.

The 62d Anniversary of the FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY was celebrated on Thursday last by a Target Firing and Dinner. We were unable to be present on the occasion, but learn that every thing passed off pleasantly, and that nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

The Target Firing is said by judges to have been excellent—indeed better than usual. The Prize (a Silver Goblet,) was won by Capt. James M. Vann; and a second Prize (a beautiful Evergreen, presented by Col. Lutterloh,) was awarded to Mr. Jesse Kyle. Capt. Vann's shots averaged 4 6-16 inches; Mr. Kyle's (second best,) 4 9-16; Mr. Shadrach Sedberry's (third best,) 4 12-16. Mr. Hector McKethan made the best single shot, being 13-16ths of an inch. The presentation of the Prizes was accompanied by a few neat and appropriate remarks by Dr. T. D. Haigh.

The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing year: Walter Draughon, Major; Wm. Huske, 1st Captain, Jas. McGilvary, 2d do., A. McPherson, 3d do., J. M. Vann, 4th do., Wm. W. Frizell, 1st Sergeant, T. J. Robinson, 2d do., J. B. Ferguson, 3d do., D. J. McLeod, 4th do., Wright Huske, 5th do., Alex. Ray, 1st Corporal, Geo. H. Haigh, 2d do., E. A. Yates, 3d do., H. Erambert, 4th do.; Wright Huske, Secretary.

We should not forget to notice, that in addition to the beautiful Evergreen presented by Col. Lutterloh, the table was graced by a large and very handsome Cake, a present from the Messrs. Roberts, of the Fayetteville Hotel. We like to see these evidences on the part of our citizens of the interest they feel in the prosperity of this time-honored Corps.

THE WHEELER CASE.—We notice an article in the Argus commenting upon one from the Saturday Post, which has been publishing extracts from Southern journals, this among others, as *justifying* the robbery of Col. Wheeler. The insertion of a part instead of the whole of the paragraph in the Observer enables the Post to make out its case in some sort. If its readers had been permitted to see the whole they would have found very little justification in any thing we said, and the Post would have spared itself the sin of falsehood. That, however, is scarcely an object with it. People who rob, rarely object to slandering their neighbors.

WHEAT.—The Western N. C. Eagle says that Mr. Wm. Ray of Yancy County sowed nine bushels of wheat this year from which he harvested 271 bushels of clean wheat—*thirty* bushels from *one*.

The Eagle very properly advises its neighbors who are moving into Tennessee in search of good lands, to stop in Yancy and raise a crop or two to live on after crossing the line.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $186,000 State Bonds. Proposals will be received until Sept. 21st; with the usual conditions.

We have noticed no recent sales of N. C. Bonds at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Virginia 6's are quoted at 98¼.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, AUG. 16.

I write from the Canada side of Niagara Falls. When here two years ago, I stopped on the American side, and spent most of my time there. But, whilst most of the Falls is on the American side, the *view* of them is best from the opposite or Canada side. The Clifton House, too, has the reputation, and I am inclined to think deservedly, of being the best kept of all the Hotels on either side. My room overlooks all the Falls, is moistened by the spray which floats around for a mile; the great roar serves as a lullaby to sleep, and is the first thing heard on waking. It is everlasting.

A short ride of 100 miles yesterday morning, (3½ hours,) brought us here. The route is over a level country, well cultivated, but of no particular interest until we came in sight of the green waters of Niagara river, at Tonawanda, 10 miles off. We kept along the banks of the river all the way to Niagara village, passing a portion of the boiling, foaming Rapids. The train being late, passed through the village to the great Suspension Bridge, which is one of the most beautiful as well as grand sights of this wonderful spot. No written description can do justice to this Bridge. It is about two miles below the Falls, which are in view from it. It is 800 feet long, two stories high—that is, there is a carriage and foot way below, and a rail road track above; the upper track being 18 feet above the lower. The whole bridge is formed of wire, except the floors and the beams which underlie them. The immense cables which support it, proceed from heavy stone towers, 88 feet high, on each stone. Below the towers, the cables are fastened in the native rock, 20 to 30 feet below the surface. The cables are formed of 3684 wires, twisted together, until they are 10 inches in diameter. They are 1256 feet long. There are more than twenty millions of feet of wire in these cables and in the wire rope of which the side trusses, or lattice work, are formed. The weight of the bridge is 800 tons. It is capable of sustaining 12,400 tons or 24,800,000 lbs., of weight. A loaded train of cars, covering the entire length of the Bridge, would weigh less than 1300 tons, or only one-tenth of what the bridge is capable of sustaining. So much for statistics. The structure is exceedingly beautiful. Poised in mid air, 200 feet above the water, painted white, the sides of open lattice work, it has a light and graceful appearance which can only be appreciated by being seen.

We employed the remainder of the day, after arrival, in strolling twice up to to the Great or Horse Shoe Fall, by Table Rock, which has lost half its size since I was here before. About 60 feet in width by 125 feet in length separated from the shore, and fell with a tremendous crash into the river, which swallowed it up without a sign. It still projects many feet over the water. And whilst we were on it yesterday, a gentleman deliberately walked to its very edge, and leaning over, looked down into the dreadful abyss below. He then stooped and bathed his hands in the water of the Fall, at the very edge of which he stood. He was the only unnerved person about. Every body else seemed almost sickened at the fool-hardiness of the feat, of which, doubtless, the gentleman will boast as long as he lives.

Every foot of the way from the Clifton House to the Table Rock, has its view, where one is tempted to loiter and gaze. At the Fall are two third-rate Hotels, whose runners meet you with an invitation to ascend to the look-outs on the roofs, and enjoy the view "without charge", which means, that you are expected to call for refreshments, or buy some of the toys or Indian work in the Store through which you must pass in getting to the look-out. We chose the latter mode of seeing the sights "without charge", and bought some pretty toys formed of portions of the Table Rock.

While here we saw five curious looking objects going into the Hotel. On inquiry, we learned that they had just returned from the trip under the Great Fall, which can be penetrated for a length of 230 feet. The upper surface of the rock projects and the water pitches forward, leaving a space at the bottom 50 feet wide between the wall and the water, where there is a rough pass-way which the venturous traveller, with the aid of an experienced guide, may pass in safety. Neither I nor any of my party had a relish for the trip, and so I cannot speak of it experimentally. The gentlemen I saw were following a negro guide. They were habited in yellow oil-cloth suits, were bare-headed, and every part of their bodies to which water could get drenched with the spray. Probably not one in fifty of the visiters goes under the Fall, though ladies occasionally form members of the parties who do go.

Returning from our second ramble to the Fall, we were tempted by a hackman to use the remaining hours of day by a visit to the Lundy's Lane battle ground, the Observatory there, and the Burning Spring.

As the Battle Ground looks now like anything else than a battle field, the enterprising people of these parts have erected two very high towers, from the top of which, for 25 cents each—(nothing can be seen or done here without a fee of 25 cents, or a shilling at the least)—may be seen the beautiful country for as far as the eye can reach, nay much farther, for there is a telescope located up there by the aid of which the monument now building to Gen. Brock, 7 miles off, and even every piece of the scaffolding surrounding the work, is brought directly before you. The buildings in Buffalo, 23 miles off, churches and their steeples, public buildings and private residences, are seen with entire distinctness.

Continuing our drive from this place, through a beautifully improved and cultivated country, abounding with the richest green meadows and the finest cattle I ever saw, two miles brought us to the Burning Spring. This is a great curiosity. It is situated immediately on the bank of the Niagara river, perhaps a mile above the Fall, and within half a mile of the spot where another great battle, that of Chippewa, was fought in 1814. The spring has a great flow of water, so highly charged with gas as to boil like a pot over the fire. Its temperature, however, is that of ordinary spring water, not very cold. For the purpose of exhibiting it to advantage, the old man who attends it has a wooden churn, the open bottom of which rests in the spring, and in the head of the top is inserted an iron tube, of half an inch bore. Applying a bit of lighted paper to this tube, or even ten or twelve inches above it, and a pale blue flame is instantly emitted, which presently becomes a brilliant white, 6 or 8 inches high, and continues so to burn until extinguished, which is done by a puff of wind, or by blowing it out. Next, to show that there is no trick about this, the showman removes his churn from the spring, and with a piece of lighted paper at the end of a rod, sets the spring itself on fire. The whole surface, about 2 feet in diameter, is in a flame, and it would burn without cessation but for the agitation of the water, which soon extinguishes it. Another touch of the lighted paper renews the flame, again and again, until the visiters are satisfied. The room in which it is enclosed, has a strong smell of sulphur, but the old man says the water contains but little sulphur. He drinks it constantly, and considers it very healthy. We did not regard it as particularly pleasant to the taste.

This ended our first day at the Falls. A heavy rain this morning has deranged my plans, prevented our going out, and perhaps worse than all, as some critical reader may say, caused the infliction of this epistle upon the readers of the Observer. Well, if it is tiresome for him to read, I hope he will be assured that it is vastly more tiresome for me to write, surrounded as I am by such great wonders of Nature, and tempted by the bright sun which has jnst burst out to go and gaze upon them.

The grounds about the Clifton House are beautiful. They are laid off handsomely in walks and grass and shubbery. A hundred yards above them, on a high hill, is an elegant private residence of the proprietor, a Pennsylvanian, named Zimmerman, who has grown immensely rich here, and employs some of his wealth in adorning his grounds. In the rear of the house is a large building, the second story of which is an immense ball room, in which, last evening, I heard a band discoursing delightful music. Presently the young people started out in the whirl of the polka and the cotillion, in the midst of which I—went to bed. I was not favorably impressed with the grace or elegance of the beaux who flourished in this room, though I was prepared to expect something very fine from the remark of an Englishman to his companion at the dinner table yesterday. Said he: "I went over to the American side yesterday, and soon got enough of it. There is too much *canaille* there." I must not close without saying, that there were a number of beautiful ladies in the room, but whether they were English or American (except those of my own party,) I know not. I have not seen any one here, out of my own party, that I ever saw before.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Aug. 16,—Night.

Instead of roaming over Goat Island to-day, as was our original intention, we went over in the cars of the Great Western Rail Road, to St. Catharine's, where the Artesian Mineral well is situated which has suddenly attained to such wide spread distinction. It is but 12 miles from here—a ride of half an hour. We found at the fine large Stephenson Hotel, (owned by a Yankee from Vermont, as is the well,) seven gentlemen and ladies from North Carolina. And from the number of darkies about there, we might probably have found as many colored *gentlemen* and *ladies* from the same State. There are many negroes in all these parts, and I hear on all hands that they are idle, unthrifty, and generally thievish. Every one speaks ill of them; and as one person remarked to me yesterday, many of them find their way at the public expense to Kingston, where the Penitentiary of this province is located. They are short-lived, too, in this cold climate, to which the negro race is not constitutionally suited.

But this is a digression. I was disappointed in the appearance of things about the well. It is situated immediately on the banks of the canal, into which, when the well is full, the surplus water is discharged. But when we were there, there was no surplus water. A pump, worked by steam, kept constantly in motion, had lowered the water even below the surface of the canal. The water thus pumped up is used for drinking and bathing; but mostly for boiling down to the concentrated state—the mineral virtues of 145 gallons being thus concentrated in a little less than a pint bottle, of which half a tea-spoonful, mixed in a tumbler of water is a dose, and a nauseous one too. The building over the well is mean to a degree, the way to it from the hotel rough and steep, the well itself only seen by removing one of the rough boards which cover it. It looks for all the world as if it were a dirty pool filled with dirty water from the canal. Yet that the water comes from a depth of nearly 600 feet, entirely unconnected with the canal, there can be no doubt, as there is equally no doubt of its remarkable mineral properties. About 30,000 gallons of the water are boiled down every two days, making 25 gallons of the concentration, or 200 pint bottles, which sell for $1 each. Of the residuum of the boiling process, are some each of salt, alum, magnesia and iron. The concentration, however, has all the original ingredients of the water, and in the same relative proportions. So I was informed. Some of us took the bath while there, the water being 73° temperature. It was pleasant, but in no way sensibly different from a bath in any other cold water. Upon the whole, we were not inclined to repeat our visit, but brought away some of the concentrated water with us, to experiment upon. We can take it here, quite as well as there, and at the same time enjoy the grand scenery of and about the Falls.

St. Catharine's village is rather pretty, with some very handsome residences and highly improved grounds.

August 17th.

This morning broke forth one of the loveliest I ever saw. A fresh breeze had blown off the rain clouds of yesterday and last night, and a brilliant sun with a sharp October atmosphere, gave promise of a day of enjoyment. And such a day it has truly been. We hired a carriage and drove over to the American side, where we visited in succession the "Devil's Hole," the "Whirlpool," "Goat Island," "Luna Island," passed over and along the margin of the "Rapids," gazed with awe upon the two American Falls, and the Great Horse Shoe, standing within a few feet of the precipices down which this ever pouring world of waters plunges. In such a route there are a thousand things to admire, but an attempt to describe them on paper would be idle. They must be seen, and then are never forgotten.

As the morning advanced the wind blew a gale, rather down the river, and the effect was, that the water was so forced down to and over the Falls, that the Rapids were some feet higher than usual, and the little steamboat landings below the Falls, ordinarily 3 or 4 feet out of the water, were submerged. The spray was lifted hundreds of feet high, and wafted a mile or more down the River. There seemed to be a war of the elements. Wind and water each contending for the mastery, but each subject to that merciful law of Him "who holdeth the winds in his fist, and taketh up the sea as a very little thing," that "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." And all through the storm might be seen the brilliant rain-bow,—the bow of promise,—which is never wanting to the scene while the sun shines.

In crossing the Suspension Bridge, we were tempted to leave the carriage, which passes over the lower story, and ascend to the upper, to walk across on the ample space left on each side of the rail road track. Whilst enjoying the sublime view of the Falls above, the foaming river below, and the light and beautiful structure on which we stood, a train of cars passed slowly by us, without the slightest perceptible effect on the bridge. We could not see or feel the least vibration. Here were Nature and Art in their grandest attitudes! No where else in all the world can such a scene be enjoyed.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18.

Leaving Niagara this morning at 6 o'clock, we have arrived here to tea, 302 miles, in 13 hours—having had a good breakfast at the Clifton before starting, and an excellent dinner at the St. Charles Hotel at Syracuse on the way. Niagara engrossed every thought, until new objects of interest presented themselves. Having gone to the Falls by the Erie road, we came here by the Central route; and I am rather inclined to give it the preference at such a season as this. The verdure is so rich and beautiful, the weather so delightful, the road so free from dust, the travel so rapid and yet so safe, and so little fatiguing, that it is pleasanter to look upon the luxuriant fields of Mohawk valley than upon the rugged cliffs of the Delaware and the Susquehanna. I think the valley of the Mohawk, from Utica to Schenectady, is unsurpassed in this country for that quiet beauty which the mind associates with the scene of the farmer's life in its most perfect and successful phase. Happening to be in the rear one of a long train of cars, I stood for hours at the door, looking out upon the receding landscape as we whirled through it at the rate of 30 miles an hour. And I think I saw no point in all that route which would not have made a beautiful picture for the painter's or engraver's study. The narrow valley, with a river, a canal, and a rail road, all side by side winding through its green fields abounding with fine cattle, good farm houses, and frequent villages, and cities, is generally bounded by high hills, often almost worthy to be called mountains. A bright sun disclosing every shade of beauty, but resting upon no sign of decay, one might almost fancy that he was surveying the "Happy Valley" of Rasselas, of which Dr. Johnson wrote. But I fear that if i knew more about it I should have to exclaim, as the poet has of the East, that it is a land

"Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine."

What reason have I to imagine, that man is any better, or more happy, amid this scene of enchantment, than in the wild woods of the wildest part of North Carolina? No matter. It certainly made *me* happier to look upon the beautiful exterior, and not to *know*, that vice, and crime, and envy, and jealousy, and ambition, and discontent, and the thousand other unhallowed feelings to which human nature is prone, equally abound there as elsewhere.

I find this village crowded to excess. It is said that there are 1000 more visiters here than ever before at one time. Every house, great and small, is full. But it is said to be an india rubber village, always capable of taking in "a few more." A crowd came in the cars this evening, yet the hotels managed to dispose of them. At Union Hall I find 25 or 30 North Carolinians, and hear of others at other houses.

I have half a mind to report, for the reader's amusement, a conversation which took place in the cars near me to-day, between two genuine specimens of the genus Yankee. It was kept up for miles, about all sorts of things, personal and public, without the slightest apparent concern as to who might hear. It was all about horses, lands, rail roads, but especially about "the almighty dollar," which was scarcely for a moment forgotten, every subject seeming to lead to *that*, as the *summum bonum*. Those foreign travellers who have remarked upon the Yankee habit of incessant spitting and everlasting talk about money, must have had such specimens as these before them.

Another keen looking man (who by the way had drawn over his own legs the ample skirts of his wife's gown, apparently to protect his pants from any falling cinders,) had quite a controversy, in which he endeavored to enlist me on his side, with the Conductor between Schenectady and this place, because the latter demanded 80 cents fare for the 22 miles, the traveller contending very earnestly that the law only allowed a charge of 3 cents a mile, or 66 cents.

A good deal of "human natur" is developed in travelling. But I am sleepy, and must stop. The reader would doubtless think I would better have stopped half an hour ago.

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 27, 1855. 30-tf

Town papers and Greensboro' Patriot copy.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by D. E. Grantham, Esq., at the residence of Rolen Holley, Mr. GABRIEL OWENS to Miss SARA JACKSON, all of Sampson county.

In Sampson county, 23d inst., by A. N. Hall, Esq., Mr. MACKELVANEY FAIRCLOTH to Miss NANCY, daughter of the late Jonathan Hall, dec'd.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Aug 24 and 25. Strs Rowan and Fanny with Passengers, and goods for J Q Boon & Co, E J Hale & Son, Ray & Pearce, H & E J Lilly, J W Lett, J H Hall, J Brogan, W H Carver, Hall & Sackett, Beaver Creek Co, J C Thomson, G Brandt, P P Johnson, M Perry, J L Bryant, G W & D Gee, A H McDaniel, Jerrall & Albertson.

[T S Lutterloh's Line.] Aug. 26, Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, J C Thomson, P M Hale, J Q Boon & Co, Hall & Sackett, Beaver Creek Co, J D Williams, B Rose.

[Banks's Line.] Aug. 26, Str Scottish Chief, with goods for sundry persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 27.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	32 a 33
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	11 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	17 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	45 a 70
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	55 a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	8 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	8 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	80 a 85	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 1 55	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	13½ a 14

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Very little change.

Cotton—Wanted for Manufacturing. Shippers can not take hold of it at present price.

Flour—Unsteady.

Wheat—Sale on Friday last at highest figures.

Apple Brandy—New is coming in and sells at from 45 to 50. Old is scarce and wanted.

Wool—In demand.

Spirits Turpentine 35 to 34.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Aug. 24:

Cotton, we quote little or no market. Flour, extra 9½ to 9¾. Spirits 41.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, Yellow dip 2 70 to 2 75; Spirits 39; Rosin, no sales; Tar 2 25, in good demand and little coming in. Fayetteville Flour, in small lots, 10 25 for Family, and 9 75 for Super.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 50 to 9 25 for common to good; 9 37½ to 9 50 for favorite; 9 62½ to $10 for extra. Cotton 10¾—about 30,000 bales on hand.

At Charleston, cotton 9½ to 10¾.

Total receipts of cotton 2,785,020 bales, against 2,883,759 bales last year. Decrease 98,739.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, 2d day of OCTOBER next.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Aug. 25, 1855. 30-2wt2ps

Town papers copy 4 weeks—2 now, and 2 immediately preceding opening Session.

NEW GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

comprising one of the

LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENTS they have ever offered.

They are disposed to sell low for Cash, or on time to prompt customers. Delinquent customers are requested to pay up.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1855. 30-6t

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of GROCERIES, embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 8 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

RANAWAY

FROM us about two months since, a large DURHAM COW, white with brown spots, no horns,—no mark recollected. Any one returning her, or giving information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Aug. 27. 30-2w

Carolinian and Argus 1 week.

Thomastown Lime, Agricultural Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Calcined Plaster, and Plastering Hair, all in first rate order, and for sale in quantities to suit by

B. ROSE.

Aug. 27. 50-2t

WOODEN WARE.

THE subscriber will be prepared by the last of September to supply the demand for all kinds of Wooden Ware at prices lower than the Northern.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of JUNIPER, free of Knots.
GEO. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9. 25-1m

To the Masonic Fraternity.

ANY one having copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1812, '13, '16, '17, '23, '24, '26, '38, '43, and '46, will confer a favor on the Craft by sending them to **James Banks, Esq.**, Fayetteville,—who, as Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History in the State, is endeavoring to collect materials. Any Numbers previous to 1811 will be gladly received. Persons friendly to the object will please notice this.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the **Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company**, will take place on Thursday the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville.
JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.
August 7, 1855. 25-

Rescue Grass Seed!!

12 BUSHELS of this celebrated Seed for sale by the subscriber. This Grass is very productive, affording two cuttings in a season, and good Winter and early Spring Pasturage. It also yields from 75 to 100 bushels of Seed to the acre, which is almost equal to Oats for Stock.
A peck of Seed will sow from ¼ to ½ an acre.
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Aug. 8. 25-1m

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following Text-Books are recommended by the STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, (HON. C. H. WILEY,) FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Teachers and School Commissioners are invited to bring into use these Works as early as practicable, and thus promote Uniformity in their Course of Instruction in their various Schools.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Prepared with special reference to the Schools of the State, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the State University, aided by the State Superintendent.

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.
WORCESTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY.
BULLIONS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
DAVIES' PRIMARY ARITHMETIC AND TABLE BOOK.
DAVIES' INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.
MONTEITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHIES.
MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
51 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Publish several of the Books selected by the Superintendent, and can supply Merchants, in quantities to suit their wants, at the lowest Market Rates. The Books recommended are also for Sale by—

E. J. HALE & SON,	Fayetteville.
W. L. POMEROY,	Raleigh.
S. W. WHITAKER.	Wilmington.
W. G. HALL,	Newberne.
JAMES H. ENNIS,	Salisbury and Charlotte.
E. W. OGBURN,	Greensboro'.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street.
August 11, 1855. 26-2m

Use the Magic Impression Paper,
FOR WRITING
WITHOUT PEN OR INK,
Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indellible, and MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling inkstand which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL, 167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press:

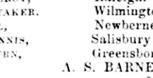
Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—[Phil. Merchant.

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves.—[Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—[Jour. & Courier.
August 11. 26-3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his HOUSE and LOT on Rowan street for sale. Also, his LAND on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about 2 miles from the Bridge, adjoining the lands of Haughton, Waddill and others. Terms made easy.
D. S. WILLIAMS.
August 11, 1855. 26-6w



LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.
July 26. 20-tf

REMOVAL.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAVE removed from their former stand on Person street, to the *North side of Hay Street*, recently occupied by Mr. R. M. Orrell, where may be found

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c.,
Also, **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, and SHOES, HATS,** and many other things.

☞Please call and examine.☜
JOHN T. COUNCIL, ALEXANDER RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1855. 16-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,
NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,
L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by
J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., June 23, 1855. 13tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

BELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.
June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜
B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.
THOS. J. ROBINSON.
April 2. 88-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."
Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.
Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.
Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.
The American Debater.
Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 26.

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint,

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.
June 27. 13-6m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10. 91-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30. 96-

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to
BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices.* Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.

LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞no charge made unless the claim is secured.☜
JNO. M. ROSE.
June 15, 1855 13-3m

JUST PUBLISHED,
A New and Corrected Edition of
Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1855.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber.
JEFFERSON KIVETT.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

Cotton Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn, Assorted Numbers.

MANUFACTURED at the Richmond Manufacturing Co's Mill, by the Bale or in quantities to suit, for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
July 26, 1855. 22-6w

C. T. Haigh & Sons
—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.
Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Sash, Blinds and Doors.
G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.
G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.
T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 23. 94-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.
J. S. WEAR.
Feb'y 1. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliontеens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.
March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855. 84-

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to
NEILL MONROE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.
JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.
April 4, 1855. 89-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the
Carriage-Making Business.
He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very
HANDSOME VEHICLES.
Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.
J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.
June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 26. 86-tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for
CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,
which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.
J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,
And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 68tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-6m

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 17. 85-tf.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.
FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

SURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos; New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

MARCH 19, 1855.
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;
Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;
Hats; Shoes;
and **Ready-Made Clothing,**
Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.
84-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 23, 1854. 26tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-